

AN ARABIST'S GUIDE TO EGYPTIAN COLLOQUIAL

by

Daniel Pipes

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To Margaret Sears

Preface

Arriving in Cairo for the first time in June 1971, I had two years of Arabic study to my credit, yet I was unable to say anything or understand more than a word here and there. Like so many other students of modern Written Arabic, I was unprepared to deal with the language that Arabs actually speak. To master the Cairene dialect, I acquired a battery of grammars and attended classes at the Center for Arabic Study Abroad. Despite excellent teachers, I found the task a frustrating one, for all the manuals assumed no knowledge at all of Arabic and started at the beginning. But I already knew Written Arabic and needed only to learn what adjustments to make to speak the Egyptian colloquial.

How sensible it would be, I often reflected, if someone prepared a handbook of Egyptian colloquial for those of us already trained in Written Arabic. So often did I bemoan the absence of such a book that my friends eventually insisted that I undertake the project myself. I wrote the book during my final months in Cairo, in the spring of 1973. The grammar then languished for eight years in a back drawer, as I turned my attention to other matters.

Then Dr. James A. Snow of the Foreign Service Institute at the Department of State expressed an interest in publishing this study; he also agreed to provide some editorial advice and assistance. Then, when no one else was available to prepare the manuscript for publication, he did this too. For his many efforts, I am very grateful and am much in his debt. Any errors that may yet remain are, of course, my responsibility alone.

For purposes of brevity, I assume a thorough knowledge of Written Arabic and only point out the ways in which the dialect differs; to do otherwise would defeat the purpose of this manual. "Egyptian" is shorthand for Egyptian colloquial Arabic as spoken in Cairo by persons with some education.

D.P.

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CHAPTER ONE

PRONUNCIATION

1. Consonants

Arabic English Comments

ا (1) when beginning a word it is not pronounced

(2) in the middle of a word it is pronounced as a glottal stop only before a long vowel, C'VV or V'VV (but not VV'VV, see below)

a	القرآن	<u>al-qur'aan</u>	'Koran'
u	رؤوس	<u>ru'uus</u>	'heads'

In the cases V'C or V'V the glottal stop drops out and lengthens the preceeding vowel.

a	رأس	<u>ra's</u>	راس	<u>raas</u>	'head'
i	بئر	<u>bi'r</u>	بيير	<u>biir</u>	'well'
u	مؤمن	<u>mu'min</u>	مومن	<u>muumin</u>	'believer'

Following a long vowel (VV'V or VV'VV) the glottal stop changes to ي ya or occasionally to و waw.

a	قراءة	<u>qaraa'a</u>	قراءة	<u>qaraaya</u>	'reading'
i	عائز	<u>9aa'iz</u>	عائز	<u>9aayiz,</u>	'wants'
			عاور	<u>9aawiz</u>	

(3) at the end of a word the glottal stop drops out

دواء	<u>dawaa'</u>	دوا	<u>dawa</u>	'medicine'
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ب	<u>b</u>	
ت	<u>t</u>	
ث	<u>t, s</u>	the pronunciation is not predictably <u>t</u> or <u>s</u>
ج	<u>g</u>	<u>g</u> as in 'good', although in upper Egypt it is like <u>j</u> in 'jam'
ح	<u>H</u>	
خ	<u>x</u>	
د	<u>d</u>	
ذ	<u>d, z</u>	the pronunciation is not predictably <u>d</u> or <u>z</u>
ر	<u>r</u>	
ز	<u>z</u>	
س	<u>s</u>	
ش	<u>š</u>	
ص	<u>š</u>	
ض	<u>ḡ, ṣ, ḡ</u>	the pronunciation is not predictable
ط	<u>t</u>	
ظ	<u>ṣ, ṣ, ḡ</u>	the pronunciation is not predictable
ع	<u>g</u>	
غ	<u>g</u>	
ق	<u>q</u>	generally pronounced as a glottal stop, though some words retain the literary <u>qaf</u> sound; when a word must be pronounced with the <u>qaf</u> sound, it will be transliterated with a dot above the <u>qaf</u> , as in the following:

القرآن	<u>al-qur'aan</u>	'the Koran'
القاهرة	<u>al-qaahira</u>	'Cairo'
قاموس	<u>qamuus</u>	'dictionary'
قسم	<u>qism</u>	'section'
قطعة	<u>qit9a</u>	'piece'
قانون	<u>qanuun</u>	'law'
ك	<u>k</u>	
ل	<u>l</u>	
م	<u>m</u>	
ن	<u>n</u>	

ه h
و w
ي y

Occasionally a letter is pronounced differently with different meanings:

ثاني	<u>taani</u>	'second' (as in 'first, second')
ثانية	<u>saniya</u>	'second' (time unit)
قوي	<u>qawi</u>	'strong'
قوي	<u>qawi</u>	'much, a lot'

2. Vowels

A. Short Vowels

ا a or e when the sound is like the a in 'woman' it may be written e.

احمد 'aHmed 'Ahmad'

ي i
و u

B. Long Vowels

ا aa
ي ii
و uu

Note: Long vowels are sometimes pronounced as short vowels. See section 3.C for details.

C. Diphthongs

... ay or e the diphthong sound occasionally remains

نوه	<u>'aywa</u>	'yes'
كوس	<u>kwayyis</u>	'good'

though it usually becomes ee

دل	<u>deel</u>	'tail'
----	-------------	--------

... aw, oo this may also remain a diphthong

موضوع	<u>mawduu9</u>	'subject'
فوضى	<u>fawda</u>	'chaos'
لو	<u>law</u>	'if'

though it usually changes to oo

مور	<u>mooz</u>	'bananas'
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The other diphthong combinations rarely occur and when they do they remain diphthongized.

3. Vowel Patterns and Syllable Shifts

Egyptian is characterized by a sequence of rather complex vowel shifts which evolved out of speaking habits. Although difficult to learn at first, they do make the language flow much more smoothly than does the literary, and they are predictable.

A. The Phonetic 'i'

An *i* is added between the second and third consonants of a cluster, whether in a single word or two.

one word	بعدهما	<u>ba9d-i-ma</u>	'after'
two words	ست كويسة	<u>sitt-i-kwayyisa</u>	'a good woman'

B. Ellision of Short Vowels

(1) The initial short vowel of a word drops when the preceding word ends in a vowel or there is a preceding phonetic *i*.

preceding word	كرسي البنت	<u>kursi-l-bint</u>	'the girl's chair'
phonetic <i>i</i>	بعد اغسطس	<u>ba9d-i-yustus</u>	'after August'

Note: *i* and *u* fall out much more frequently than does *a*. This rule only governs words beginning with short open syllables.

(2) The ~~final~~ ^{of the last syllable} vowel is elided when a suffix with an initial vowel is added.

verb	لبس ، لبسوا	<u>libis, libsu</u>	'he, they dress'
participle	عارف ، عارفة	<u>9aarif, 9arfa</u>	'he, she knows'
adjective	كامل ، كاملة	<u>kaamil, kamla</u>	'complete' (m, f)
noun	كاتب ، كاتبين	<u>kaatib, katbiin</u>	'writer, writers'

(3) Unstressed short *a* and *u* are sometimes pronounced as *i*. This is regularly the case with the feminine noun ending in a construct phrase (*i9aafa*):

عربة الدكتور	<u>9arabiyyit-id-doktuur</u>	'the doctor's car'
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C. Long Vowels

Long vowels shorten as follows:

aa becomes a
ee and ii become i
oo and uu become u

These changes take place:

(1) before two consonants:

كاتب ، كاتبين kaatib, katbiin 'writer, writers'

(2) when unstressed (see section 4 for rules). This means that normally there can only be one long vowel in a word.

صاحبة ، صاحبة ṣaaḥib, ṣaḥībna 'friend, her friend'

(3) at the end of words (as in Written Arabic)

قاض	<u>qaadī</u>	'judge'
طلبوا	<u>ṭalabu</u>	'they asked'

4. Stress

Stress in Egyptian Arabic is always on one of the last three syllables. Long vowels always receive the stress.

A. The Penultimate Syllable

The penultimate (next-to-last) syllable usually receives the stress.

عَرَسَه	<u>ʕarabíyya</u>	'car'
أَوَّلَا	<u>'awwálan</u>	'at first'

B. The Antepenultimate Syllable

The antepenultimate (second before last) syllable receives the stress if there are no long vowels or consonant clusters in the word.

طَلَبَه	<u>ṭálabu</u>	'he asked ^{pr} him'
أَعَفَّدَه	<u>aʕtāqídu</u>	'I consider him'

'She' in the perfect tense does not follow this rule:

طَلَبَتْ	<u>ṭalabítu</u>	'she asked him'
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C. The Final Syllable

The final syllable receives the stress if it has a long vowel in a closed syllable or if it ends in two consonants.

long vowel	أَعْلَنَ	<u>'i9laán</u>	'announcement'
two consonants	لَبِست	<u>libíst</u>	'I got dressed'

In exceptional cases, a word has two long vowels, both of which are stressed:

خَضَارَوَات	<u>xudaārawaāt</u>	'vegetables'
مَخَارِب	<u>muxaābaraāt</u>	'intelligence (services)'

5. Other Changes

A. Word Order

Egyptian word order resembles that in English. In Written Arabic the subject, if expressed, precedes the verb.

Written	حضر الطبخ الأكل	<u>jahhaz at-ṭabbaax al-'akl</u>
Egyptian	أطب- حضر الأكل	<u>at-ṭabbaax gahhiz al-'akl</u>

'The cook prepared the food'

B. Case Endings

Egyptian drops almost all case endings on nouns and other parts of speech. Exceptions include:

(1) Nouns

Case endings survive in occasional instances, especially in fixed expressions:

الحمد لله	<u>al-Hamdu li-llaah</u>	'Praise God!'
والله	<u>wa-llaahi</u>	'By God!'
بإذن الله	<u>bi-izni-llaah</u>	'By God's permission'
الله أكبر	<u>allaahu 'akbar</u>	'God is most great'
السلام عليكم	<u>as-salaamu 9aleekum</u>	'Peace be upon you'

(2) Adverbs

A few adverbs retain the accusative ending:

حالا	<u>Haalan</u>	'presently'
أبدا	<u>abadan</u>	'never, not at all'
مثلا	<u>masalan</u>	'for example'
أهلا وسهلا	<u>ahlan wa-sahlan</u>	'welcome'
حقيقه	<u>Haqiqatan</u>	'really'
فور	<u>fawran</u>	'immediately'
مرارا	<u>maraaran</u>	'time after time'
هنا	<u>hanii'an</u>	'bon appetit'
مرحبا	<u>marHaban</u>	'greetings, welcome'

CHAPTER TWO

NOUNS

6. Gender

The genders of nouns in written Arabic remain almost unchanged in Egyptian, with the following exceptions:

(1) ماء maa' 'water' changes to مية mayya in Egyptian and is treated as feminine.

(2) other nouns ending in ي a are ^{sometimes} treated as feminine, such as:

مستشفى mustašfa 'hospital'

Note: when in the construct state, masculine nouns ending in alif-maqṣuura often have a t sound added to make them conform to the feminine construct pattern (see section 8.(1)):

مستشفى البلد mustašfat al-balad 'the town hospital'
 منتهى الجمال muntahat ag-gamaala 'extremely beautiful'

(3) various other nouns.

مركب markib 'boat'
 بطن baṭin 'stomach'

7. Number

A. The Dual

The dual, pronounced -een, is used except as follows:

(1) when a noun takes the sound masculine plural, so as not to confuse the dual and the plural:

اثنين مدرسين itneen mudarrisiin 'two teachers'

(2) with masculine nouns ending in ي a:

اثنين مستشفيات itneen mustašfiyaat 'two hospitals'

اثنين مباني itneen mabaani 'two buildings'

(3) with measures and money and most foreign loan words:

اثنين كيلو itneen kiilo 'two kilos'

اثنين جنيه itneen gineeh 'two pounds'

اثنين راديو itneen radyu 'two radios'

Note one exception to this latter rule:

قرشين qirseen 'two piasters'

B. Sound Plurals

Masculine sound plurals take an unchanging -iin suffix and feminine sound plurals take -aat. This feminine ending is also added to the following masculine nouns:

(1) some titles and positions:

اسطر , اسطواب uṣṭa, uṣṭawaat 'skilled worker'

اب , ابها ab, abahaat 'father'

اح , احواب ax, ixwaat 'brother'

بلدي , بلديات baladi, baladiyaat 'fellow villager'

(2) loan words, both classical and modern:

فانار، فانارات	<u>fanaar</u> , <u>fanaraat</u>	'lighthouse'
كازينو، كازينوهات	<u>kaziinu</u> , <u>kazinuhaat</u>	'cafe, nightclub'
جنيه، جنيهات	<u>gineh</u> , <u>ginehaat</u>	'pound'

(3) other masculine nouns:

جواب، جوابات	<u>gawaab</u> , <u>gawabaat</u>	'letter'
يمين، يمينات	<u>yamin</u> , <u>yaminaat</u>	'oath'
خضار، خضاروات	<u>xudaar</u> , <u>xudaarawaat</u>	'vegetable'

C. Broken Plurals

For words that have more than one broken plural, the one (or more) most commonly used in Egyptian have to be learned.

8. Possession

Possession is expressed in two ways:

(1) by the construct phrase ('iḡaafa):

باب المنزل	<u>baab al-manzil</u>	'the house door'
قلم خالتي	<u>qalam xalti</u>	'the pen of my aunt'
عاصمة البلد	<u>9aaṣimit al-balad</u>	'the country's capital'
ماء النيل	<u>mayyit an-niil</u>	'water of the Nile'

The feminine -it ending is pronounced in the construct state; otherwise the -t sound is dropped.

عاصمة	<u>9aaṣima</u>	'capital'
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(2) by the term باع bitaa9 (feminine باعة bitaa9a, plural باعات bituu9), related to the Written term بع taab19 'belonging to'.

ساع bitaa9 indicates possession between two nouns.

البيت ساع ابراحل al-beet bitaa9 ar-raagil
'the house of (belonging to) the man

Both nouns must be definite. The feminine form is pronounced ساعه bitaa9t and is also used for plurals:

المنزلة ساعى al-manzila bita9ti 'my house'

الكتب ساعه المكتبة ak-kutub bita9t al-maktaba
'the library books'

سوع bituu9 can be used with any definite plural, animate or not, including duals:

الكتب سوع المكتبة ak-kutub bituu9 al-maktaba
'the library books'

الزوجات سوعه az-zogaat bituu9u 'his wives'

الحورس سوعها ag-gozeen bitu9ha
'her two husbands'

ساع bitaa9 indicates a less precise connection than does the construct phrase. A family relationship is normally indicated with the construct, a casual acquaintance with bitaa9, though usage on this matter varies considerably. One may feel safe using bitaa9 often and in any context.

For other ways of expression possession, see section 26.

9. Special Egyptian Noun Forms

(1) the Turkish هي - -gi suffix denotes professions:

حرمه ، حرمجي	<u>gezma</u> , <u>gezmagi</u>	'shoe, shoemaker'
سفرة ، سفرجي	<u>sufra</u> , <u>sufragi</u>	'dinner table, waiter'
سطة ، سطجي	<u>boṣṭa</u> , <u>bustagi</u>	'mail, postman'
مكوى ، مكوجي	<u>makwa</u> , <u>makwagi</u>	'ironing store, laundryman'

(2) The suffix اني - -aani makes nouns out of adjectives.

اخر ، اخراسي	<u>'aaxir</u> , <u>'axiraani</u>	'last, the last one'
تحتا ، تحتاسي	<u>taḥt</u> , <u>taḥtaani</u>	'below, the one below'

CHAPTER THREE

ADJECTIVES

10. Modifying Adjectives

Modifying adjectives are used as in Written Arabic, including ordinal numbers and the comparative and superlative forms. There is no dual, however; plurals are used instead:

راجلين كويسين	<u>ragleen kwayyisiin</u>	'two good men'
فلاحين طوال	<u>fellaheen tuwwaal</u>	'two tall peasants'
اوصين وسخة	<u>'odateen wisxa</u>	'two dirty rooms'

11. Cardinal Numbers

As in Written Arabic, plurals of nouns are used only with the numbers three to ten, except for an additional usage with the number two.

A. 'One'

As in Written Arabic, 'one' is an adjective:

masc.	شاي واحد	<u>šay waaHid</u>	'one (cup of) tea'
fem.	نسخة واحدة	<u>nusxa waHda</u>	'one copy'

Note the irregularities of ordering, though:

واحد شاي	<u>waHid šay</u>	'one tea (please)'
واحد قهوة	<u>waHid qahwa</u>	'one coffee (please)'

B. 'Two'

Always اثنين *itneen*, and precedes the noun. For usage see section 7.A.

C. Three to Ten

(1) In isolation the masculine (or 'long form') is used:

ثلاثة	<u>talaata</u>	'three'
أربعة	<u>'arba9a</u>	'four'
خمسة	<u>xamsa</u>	'five'
ستة	<u>sitta</u>	'six'
سبعة	<u>sab9a</u>	'seven'
ثمانية	<u>tamanya</u>	'eight'
تسعة	<u>tis9a</u>	'nine'
عشرة	<u>9ašara</u>	'ten'

(2) When a plural noun immediately follows, the feminine (or 'short form') is used:

ثلاث	<u>talat</u>	'three'
أربع	<u>'arba9</u>	'four'
خمس	<u>xamas</u>	'five'
ست	<u>sitt</u>	'six'
سبع	<u>saba9</u>	'seven'
ثمان	<u>taman</u>	'eight'
تسع	<u>tisa9</u>	'nine'
عشر	<u>9ašar</u>	'ten'

For example:

أربع كتب	<u>'arba9 kutub</u>	'four books'
تسع سنين	<u>tisa9 siniin</u>	'nine years'

Masculine plural nouns with an initial glottal stop usually retain the Written Arabic gender polarization and the final t of the number is pronounced:

ثلاثة آلاف	<u>talatt alaaf</u>	'three thousand'
سبعة ايام	<u>sab9at ayaam</u>	'seven days'
اربعة اشهر	<u>arba9t u.nur</u>	'four months'
ستة اصناف	<u>sittit aḡnaaf</u>	'six kinds'
but:		
خمس اسابيع	<u>xamas asabii9</u>	'five weeks'

Measures, money and orders for common goods are left in the singular; the isolation (or long) form is used with them:

خمسة عريفه	<u>xamsa ta9r11fa</u>	'five tarifas'
سبعة جنيه	<u>tis9a gineh</u>	'nine pounds'
اربعة حرام	<u>'arba9a graam</u>	'four grams'
ثمانية عصير ليمون	<u>tamanya 9aṣiir</u>	'eight lemonades
	<u>limuun</u>	(please)'

D. Teens

The feminine form is used and the t 9ayn in عشر 9aṣar drops out:

حدا عشر	<u>Hidaaṣer</u>	'eleven'
اثناس عشر	<u>itnaaṣer</u>	'twelve'
ثلاثاس عشر	<u>talattaaṣer</u>	'thirteen'
اربعتاس عشر	<u>'arba9taaṣer</u>	'fourteen'
خمساس عشر	<u>xamastaṣer</u>	'fifteen'
ستاس عشر	<u>sittaaṣer</u>	'sixteen'
سبعاس عشر	<u>saba9taaṣer</u>	'seventeen'
ثماناس عشر	<u>tamantaṣer</u>	'eighteen'
تسعاس عشر	<u>tisa9taaṣer</u>	'nineteen'

For example:

اثني عشر كرسي	<u>itnaašer kursi</u>	'twelve chairs'
سبعة عشر مبنى	<u>sab9ataašer mabna</u>	'17 buildings'

Note that in ثلاثة عشر talattaašer both the ث and the ع are pronounced t.

E. Tens

Multiples of ten end in -iin, like the sound masculine plurals:

عشرين	<u>9ašriin</u>	'twenty'
ثلاثين	<u>talatiin</u>	'thirty'
اربعين	<u>arba9iin</u>	'forty'
خمسين	<u>xamsiin</u>	'fifty'
ستين	<u>sittiin</u>	'sixty'
سبعين	<u>sab9iin</u>	'seventy'
ثمانين	<u>tamaniin</u>	'eighty'
تسعين	<u>tis9iin</u>	'ninety'

As in written Arabic, units precede tens:

اربعه وثمانين صورة	<u>arba9a wa-tamaniin šuura</u>	
'eighty four pictures'		

F. Hundreds

Hundreds have two pronunciations:

(1) in isolation:

مئة	<u>miyya</u>	'hundred'
مئتين	<u>miteen</u>	'200'
لثلاثمائة	<u>tultumiyya</u>	'300'

ربعمه	<u>rub9umiyya</u>	'400'
خمسمه	<u>xumsumiyya</u>	'500'
ستمه	<u>suttumiyya</u>	'600'
سبعه	<u>sub9umiyya</u>	'700'
تمه	<u>tumnumiyya</u>	'800'
تعمه	<u>tus9umiyya</u>	'900'

For example:

فد كم حن؟ fiih kam ginn? xumsumiyya.
'How many jinns are there? 500.'

(2) when followed by a singular noun, مة is pronounced miit.

مه مره miit marra 'a hundred times'

فد خمسمه حن fiih xumsumiit ginn
'There are 500 jinns'

G. Thousands, Millions, etc.

As in Written Arabic, الف 'alf and مليون milyuun are treated as ordinary nouns:

الف	<u>'alf</u>	1000
الفين	<u>'alfeen</u>	2000
ثلاثه آلاف	<u>talatt alaaf</u>	3000
مليون	<u>milyuun</u>	'million'
خمس ملايين	<u>xamas malayiin</u>	'five million'

H. Fractions

(1) 'a half' is نى nuss.

(2) 'a third' has the pattern فعل fi9l; 'a fourth' to 'a tenth' follows the pattern فعس fu9l:

ثلث	<u>tilt</u>	'a third'
رابع	<u>rub9</u>	'a fourth'
خمس	<u>xums</u>	'a fifth'
ست	<u>sutt</u>	'a sixth'
سبع	<u>sub9</u>	'a seventh'
ثمان	<u>tumn</u>	'an eighth'
تسع	<u>tus9</u>	'a ninth'
عشر	<u>9u9r</u>	'a tenth'

(3) for fractions of 'an eleventh', etc., the pattern 'one in eleven' is used (this is the same pattern for percentages):

واحد في الحداشر	<u>waaHid fi-l-Hidaa9ar</u>	one-eleventh
تسعين في المئ	<u>tis9iin fi-l-miyya</u>	90 per cent

12. The Definite Article

As in Written Arabic except that Egyptian has two additional sun letters (i.e., two letters that assimilate to the J lam):

~ g1im and ث kaf:

الجمال	<u>ag-gamal</u>	'the camel'
الكتاب	<u>ak-kitaab</u>	'the book'

CHAPTER FOUR

PRONOUNS

13. Isolated Personal Pronouns

أنا	<u>ana</u>	I	أنا	<u>iHna</u>	we
انتا	<u>inta</u>	you ^m	انتو	<u>intu</u>	you ^{pl}
انتا	<u>inti</u>	you ^f			
هو	<u>huwwa</u>	he	هم	<u>humma</u>	they
هي	<u>hiyya</u>	she			

14. Pronominal Suffixes

ي	- <u>i</u> (<u>ya</u>)	my; me	نا	- <u>na</u>	our; us
سي	- <u>ni</u>				
ك	-(<u>a</u>) <u>k</u>	your ^m ; you ^m	كو	-(<u>u</u>) <u>ku</u>	your ^{pl} ; you ^{pl}
ك	-(<u>i</u>) <u>k</u>	your ^f ; you ^f			
ه	-(<u>u</u>) <u>(h)</u>	his; him	هم	-(<u>u</u>) <u>hum</u>	their; them
ها	-(<u>a</u>) <u>ha</u>	her			

The 3rd person plural suffix does not change from u to i after an i or a diphthong as it does in Written Arabic:

معهم	<u>bi<u>h</u>um</u>	'with them'
عليهم	<u>9alee<u>h</u>um</u>	'on them'

A. As Possessive Pronouns

(1) After -VVC and -VVCV. Habiib 'dear friend^m' and Habiiba 'dear friend^f'

حبيبي

Habiib-i

حبيبنا

Habib-na

حبيبك

Habiib-ak

حبيبكو

Habib-ku

حبيبل

Habiib-ik

حبيبه

Habiib-u

حبيبهم

Habib-hum

حبيبها

Habib-ha

حبيبتي

Habibt-i

حبيبنا

Habibit-na

حبيبك

Habibt-ak

حبيبكو

Habibit-ku

حبيبك

Habibt-ik

حبيبه

Habibt-u

حبيبهم

Habibit-hum

حبيبها

Habibit-ha

(2) After -CC and -CCV. كلب kalb 'dog^m', and كلبه kalba 'dog^f'

كلبي	<u>kalb-i</u>	كلبنا	<u>kalb-i-na</u>
كلبت	<u>kalb-ak</u>	كلبكو	<u>kalb-u-ku</u>
كلبك	<u>kalb-ik</u>		
كلبه	<u>kalb-u</u>	كلبهم	<u>kalb-u-hum</u>
كلبيها	<u>kalb-a-ha</u>		
كلبيت	<u>kalbit-i</u>	كلبيتنا	<u>kalbit-na</u>
كلبيت	<u>kalbit-ak</u>	كلبيتكو	<u>kalbit-ku</u>
كلبيتك	<u>kalbit-ik</u>		
كلبيته	<u>kalbit-u</u>	كلبيتهم	<u>kalbit-hum</u>
كلبيتها	<u>kalbit-ha</u>		

(3) After -CVC. صاحب ṣaaHib 'friend; owner of'

صاحبي	<u>ṣaHb-i</u>	صاحبنا	<u>ṣaHib-na</u>
صاحبك	<u>ṣaHb-ak</u>	صاحبكو	<u>ṣaHib-ku</u>
صاحبك	<u>ṣaHb-ik</u>		
صاحبه	<u>ṣaHb-u</u>	صاحبهم	<u>ṣaHib-hum</u>
صاحبها	<u>ṣaHib-ha</u>		

(4) After a vowel. The final vowel lengthens before the suffix. Note that after a vowel the suffix meaning 'my' is -ya.

دوا dawa 'medicine'

دواي dawaa-ya

دواها dawaa-na

دواك dawaa-k

دواكو dawaa-ku

دواكي dawaa-ki

دواي dawaa-h

دواهم dawaa-hum

دواها dawaa-ha

(5) With the dual. Following the rules of Written Arabic, the n of the dual ending drops out before a pronoun suffix. والدس walideen '(two) parents'

والدي walidee-ya

والديها walidee-na

والديك walidee-k

والديكو walidee-ku

والديكي walidee-ki

والديه walidee-h

والديهم walidee-hum

والديها walidee-ha

The 'idaafa' form with the dual is rarely used, mostly with parts of the body. More commonly, بتاع bitaa9 is employed:

سيفين سوع as-seefeen bituu9i

'two swords belonging to me'

(6) With the masculine sound plural. Contrary to Written Arabic rules, the n of the plural ending remains and the

pronoun suffixes are added to it. بَوَّابِينَ bawwabiin 'doormen'

بَوَّابِي	<u>bawwabiin-i</u>	بَوَّابِينَا	<u>bawwabin-na</u>
بَوَّابِيكَ	<u>bawwabiin-ak</u>	بَوَّابِيكُمْ	<u>bawwabin-ku</u>
بَوَّابِيكِ	<u>bawwabiin-ik</u>		
بَوَّابِيهِ	<u>bawwabiin-u</u>	بَوَّابِيهِمْ	<u>bawwabin-hum</u>
بَوَّابِيهَا	<u>bawwabin-ha</u>		

Again, بَتَاع bitaa9 is more common:

البوابين بَتَاعِ الْمَبْنَى al-bawwabiin bituu9 al-mabna
'the doormen of the building'

(7) With the Feminine Sound Plural. As in (6) above.

عَرَابِنَا 9arabiyat-na 'our cars'

B. As Direct Objects of Prepositions

The suffixes and rules are as in A. above, with some exceptions. In several cases, the vowel i lengthens; in another, the consonant n doubles:

(1) - bi- 'with, by, in'

بِي	<u>biya</u>	بِيهَا	<u>biha</u>
بِيكَ	<u>biik</u>	بِيكُمْ	<u>biiku(m)</u>
بِيكِ	<u>biik1</u>		
بِيهِ	<u>biih</u>	بِيهِمْ	<u>biium</u>
بِيهَا	<u>biiha</u>		

(2) في fii 'in'

في	<u>fiiya</u>	فيها	<u>fiina</u>
فيك	<u>fiik</u>	فيكو ، فيكم	<u>fiiku(m)</u>
فيك	<u>fiiki</u>		
فيه	<u>fiih</u>	فيهم	<u>fiihum</u>
فيها	<u>fiiha</u>		

(3) لي li- 'to'

لي	<u>liiya</u>	لها	<u>lina, liina</u>
لك	<u>lik, lak, liik</u>	لكو ، لكم	<u>luku(m), liiku(m)</u>
لك	<u>lik, liki, liiki</u>		
له	<u>liih, luh</u>	لهم →	<u>liihum, luhum</u>
لها	<u>laha, liha, liiha</u>		

(4) من min 'from'

من	<u>minni</u>	منها	<u>minnina, minna</u>
منك	<u>minnak</u>	منكو ، منكم	<u>minku(m), minnuku(m)</u>
منك	<u>minnik</u>		
منه	<u>minnuh</u>	منهم	<u>minhum, minnuhum</u>
منها	<u>minnaha, minha</u>		

C. As Direct Objects of Verbs

Again, the suffixes and rules remain the same, except for the 'me' (first person singular) which changes to -ni.

(1) After -VC:

سأى šāaf 'he saw' سأىنى šāf-ni 'he saw me'

(2) After -CC:

شفتى šuft 'you saw' شفتىنى šuft-i-ni 'you saw me'

(3) After -CVC:

شافت šafit 'she saw' شافتىنى šafit-ni 'she saw me'

(4) After a vowel:

شافوا šāafu 'they saw' شافونى šafuu-ni 'they saw me'

15. Demonstrative Pronouns

A.

دا da 'this^m, that^m' دول ، دى dol, di 'these, those'

دى di 'this^f, that^f'

While the dual and the plural of animate masculine nouns always take دول dol, other plurals take either دى di or دول dol.

العلاج دا	<u>al-fellaah da</u>	'this peasant man'
العلاحة دى	<u>al-fellaaha di</u>	'this peasant woman'
العلاحيين دول	<u>al-fellaheen dol</u>	'these two peasant men'
العلاحيين دول	<u>al-fellaheen dol</u>	'these peasant men'
العلاحيين دى	<u>al-fellaheen di</u>	'these two peasant women'
العلاحات دى	<u>al-fellaHaat di</u>	'these peasant women'
العلاحات دول	<u>al-fellaHaat dol</u>	'these peasant women'

The demonstrative follows the noun, in contrast to Written Arabic.

In a few cases, the demonstrative is considered part of the word for purposes of stress:

الليلة دي	<u>al-lelaá di</u>	'tonight'
اليوم دي	<u>en-nehaár da</u>	'today'
السنة دي	<u>as-senaá di</u>	'this year'
المره دي	<u>el-marraá di</u>	'this time'

B. Egyptian has a demonstrative not found in Written Arabic:

أهو	<u>'ahú</u> (m.)
أهي	<u>'ahí</u> (f.)
أهم	<u>'ahúm</u> (pl.)

Stress goes on the second vowel, although it is short, a unique pattern in Egyptian. أهو 'ahu means 'here it is' or 'here is ...' and precedes the noun:

فين الحموسة؟ أهي feen ag-gamuusa? 'ahi!
'Where is the water buffalo? Here (it is)!'

أهم الخواجات 'ahum al-xawagaat
'Here are the foreigners!'

16. Relative Particles

A. There is only one relative pronoun, إلى illi 'that, that which', corresponding to the Written Arabic الذي alladhi, and like it, used only with definite antecedents. It is sometimes omitted, as in English.

عاورك 9awizha illi tiqibni
'I want whatever you bring me.'

ببنتي لي 'ana 9aawiz al-^hmedaya (illi) gibtini
'I want the present (that) you brought me.'

هو عاور الهداه اللي اسرحتها huwwa 9aawiz al-Hedaya (illi) štareetu
'He wants the present (that) I bought.'

B. The relative particle ma forms conjunctions.

بعدهما	<u>ba9d-i-ma</u>	'after'
ري ما	<u>zayy-i-ma</u>	'so as'
طال ما	<u>taal-i-ma</u>	'as long as'
قبل ما	<u>qabl-i-ma</u>	'before'
كلما	<u>kull-i-ma</u>	'all that'
وعندما	<u>waqt-i-ma</u>	'when'

C. man 'who' is pronounced miin in Egyptian. As a relative particle, it is usually replaced by illi.

انا اللي عاور روح ana illi 9aawiz yiruuH
'I'm the one who wants to go.'

17. Interrogative Pronouns

Although identical in function to those in Written Arabic, several have different pronunciation:

(1) man 'who?' is replaced by miin.

ميين دا؟ miin da? 'Who's that?'

(2) maadhaa 'what?' is replaced by 'eeh.

أيه دا؟ eeh da? 'What's that?'

(3) لماذا limaadhah 'why?' is replaced by له leeh.

ليه يعني؟ leeh baqa? 'What for? Why's that?'

(4) كيف kayfa 'how?' is replaced by ازي 'izzayy.

ازيك؟ 'izzayyik? 'How are you^f?'

(5) ايس 'ayna 'where?' is replaced by من feen.

فيك؟ feenak? 'Where have you been?'

CHAPTER FIVE

VERBS

18. Preliminary Remarks

A. Notes on Usage

(1) The final short vowels of Written Arabic verbs are dropped in Egyptian:

Written	دفع	<u>dafa9a</u>	'he paid'
Egyptian	دفع	<u>dafa9</u>	'he paid'

(2) Verbs follow the subject.

(3) Pronouns are often used with verbs, although they are, strictly speaking, superfluous. Occasionally they emphasize the doer, but more often, they have no function.

احنا جينا عشان الحفلة	<u>iHna geena 9ašaan al-Hafla</u>	
	'We came for the party.'	
انا بحبك	<u>ana baHibbak</u>	'I love you'

B. Nominal Sentences

Sentences without a verb are common in Egyptian:

اهي الصغوره	<u>ahi al-9ašfuura</u>	
	'Here is the bird'	
النهار دا العيد الكبير	<u>en-nahaarda al-9iid ak-kabiir</u>	
	'Today is the great holiday'	
انت غبظه	<u>inti 9abiiṭa</u>	'You are stupid'

The invariable ليس *miš* 'not' takes the place of لايس *laysa* in negating nominal sentences (see section 34).

العربية دي مش بياعر *al-9arabiyya di miš bita9ti*
'This car isn't mine'

C. Participles Used As Verbs

Active participles can functionally replace verbs. They agree in number and gender with the subject. Some active participles are commonly used as verbs in Egyptian while others are never heard. Here are some of the most common ones:

رايح <i>raayiH</i>	شايف <i>šaayif</i>	ماسى <i>maaši</i>	مساير <i>misaafir</i>
حاى <i>gayy</i>	راحم <i>raagi9</i>	راكب <i>raakib</i>	مواقف <i>muwaafiq</i>
قاعد <i>qaa9id</i>	وافع <i>waagif</i>	واكل <i>waakil</i>	محتاج <i>miHtaaq</i>
سام <i>naayim</i>	حايب <i>gaayib</i>	شارب <i>šaarib</i>	مسترخ <i>mustarayiH</i>
فاعم <i>faahim</i>	واحد <i>waaxud</i>	مروح <i>mirawwaH</i>	
عاور <i>9aawiz</i>	فاح <i>faatiH</i>		

19. Conjugating Form I

The conjugations change little in Egyptian; the most important difference is the general tendency towards the vowel *i*.

A. The Perfect Tense

The following suffixes indicate the subject:

I	أنا -	<u>-t</u>	we	نحن -	<u>-na</u>
you m.	أنت -	<u>-t</u>	you pl.	هم -	<u>-tu</u>
you f.	أنتي -	<u>-ti</u>			
he		--	they	هموا -	<u>-u</u>
she	أنتي -	<u>-it</u>			

(1) Strong roots follow the literary vowel pattern a-a or the peculiarly colloquial i-i. كتب katab 'he wrote' and لبس libis 'he got dressed'.

كتب	<u>katabt</u>	كتبنا	<u>katabna</u>
كتب	<u>katabt</u>	كتبو	<u>katabtu</u>
كتبت	<u>katabti</u>		
كتب	<u>katab</u>	كتبوا	<u>katabu</u>
كتبت	<u>katabit</u>		
لبس	<u>libist</u>	لبسنا	<u>libisna</u>
لبس	<u>libist</u>	لبسوا	<u>libistu</u>
لبست	<u>libisti</u>		
لبس	<u>libis</u>	لبسوا	<u>libsu</u>
لبست	<u>libsit</u>		

(2) Doubled roots are notable for the -ee preceding the suffixes in the first and second persons. حب Habb 'to love'

حب	<u>Habbeet</u>	حبا	<u>Habbeena</u>
حبها	<u>Habbeet</u>	حبو	<u>Habbeetu</u>
حبتي	<u>Habbeeti</u>		
حب	<u>Habb</u>	حوا	<u>Habbu</u>
حبتي	<u>Habbiti</u>		

The -eet ending changes to -it when followed by a pronoun suffix which creates a consonant cluster (as in section 3.C(1)):

حبها	<u>Habbitha</u>	'I loved her.'
حبته	<u>Habbeetu</u>	'I loved him.'

(3) Medial weak roots are unchanged from the Written Arabic, whether the medial root consonant is و w or ي y. شاف šāaf 'to see' and ساب saab 'to leave'.

سفت	<u>šuft</u>	سفنا	<u>šufna</u>
سفت	<u>šuft</u>	سفنو	<u>šuftu</u>
سفتي	<u>šufti</u>		
ساف	<u>šāaf</u>	شافوا	<u>šāafu</u>
شافتي	<u>šāafiti</u>		
سبت	<u>sibt</u>	سبنا	<u>sibna</u>
سبت	<u>sibt</u>	سبتو	<u>sibtu</u>
سبتي	<u>sibti</u>		
ساب	<u>saab</u>	سابوا	<u>saabu</u>
سابتي	<u>saabiti</u>		

(4) Final weak roots (including final hamza) follow the patterns of Written Arabic. قرا qara 'to read' and نسي nisi 'to forget'.

قريت	<u>qareet</u>	قرسا	<u>qareena</u>
قريت	<u>qareet</u>	قرسو	<u>qareetu</u>
قرسي	<u>qareeti</u>		
قرا	<u>qara</u>	قروا	<u>qaru</u>
قريت	<u>garit</u>		
نسي	<u>nisiit</u>	نسينا	<u>nisiina</u>
نسي	<u>nisiit</u>	نسو	<u>nisiitu</u>
نسي	<u>nisiiti</u>		
نسي	<u>nisi</u>	نساوا, نساوا	<u>nisu (nisyu)</u>
نسي (نسي)	<u>nisit (nisyit)</u>		

B. The Imperfect Tense

The following prefixes and suffixes indicate the subject:

ا-	<u>a-</u>	- -	<u>n-</u>
- -	<u>t-</u>	و - ... - -	<u>t-...-u</u>
...	<u>t-...-i</u>		
- -	<u>y-</u>	و - ... - -	<u>y-...-u</u>
- -	<u>t-</u>		

(1) Strong roots most commonly take an i-a vowel pattern in the imperfect.

فتح ، يفتح	<u>fatah</u> , <u>yiftaH</u>	'to open'
سأل ، يسأل	<u>sa'al</u> , <u>ysis'al</u>	'to ask'
فهم ، يفهم	<u>fihim</u> , <u>yifham</u>	'to understand'
رجع ، يرجع	<u>rigi9</u> , <u>yirga9</u>	'to return'

Some strong roots with a-a in the perfect take i-i or u-u in the imperfect.

<u>i-i</u>	كتب ، يكتب	<u>katab</u> , <u>yiktib</u>	'to write'
	عمل ، يعمل	<u>9amal</u> , <u>yi9mil</u>	'to do, make'
<u>u-u</u>	قعد ، يقعد	<u>qa9ad</u> , <u>yuq9ud</u>	'to sit'
	دخل ، يدخل	<u>daxal</u> , <u>yudxul</u>	'to enter'
	خرج ، يخرج	<u>xaraq</u> , <u>yuxruq</u>	'to leave'
	سكن ، يسكن	<u>sakan</u> , <u>yuskun</u>	'to reside'

And some roots with i-i in the perfect keep the same vowel pattern in the imperfect.

لبس ، يلبس	<u>libis</u> , <u>yilbis</u>	'to get dressed'
كذب ، يكذب	<u>kizib</u> , <u>yikzib</u>	'to tell a lie, lie'
حلف ، يحلف	<u>Hilif</u> , <u>yilHilif</u>	'to swear (an oath)'

Conjugation of virtually all imperfect verbs follows regular patterns. سمع sama9 'to listen'

سمع	<u>asma9</u>	سمع	<u>nisma9</u>
سمع	<u>tisma9</u>	سمع	<u>tisma9u</u>
سمع	<u>tisma9i</u>		
سمع	<u>yisma9</u>	سمع	<u>yisma9u</u>
سمع	<u>tisma9</u>		

(2) Doubled roots take an i-i or i-u pattern:

<u>i-i</u>	حب ، حب	<u>Habb</u> , <u>yiHibb</u>	'to love'
	دل ، بدل	<u>dall</u> , <u>ydill</u>	'to show'
<u>i-u</u>	مر ، يمر	<u>marr</u> , <u>yimurr</u>	'to pass'
	صر ، يمر	<u>qarr</u> , <u>yiqurr</u>	'to injure'

The conjugation is predictable:

حب	<u>aHibb</u>	حب	<u>niHibb</u>
حب	<u>tiHibb</u>	حو	<u>tiHibbu</u>
حبي	<u>tiHibbi</u>		
حب	<u>yiHibb</u>	حو	<u>yiHibbu</u>
حب	<u>tiHibb</u>		

(3) Medial weak roots take a, i, or u patterns:

<u>a</u>	نام ، نام	<u>naam</u> , <u>yinaam</u>	'to sleep'
<u>i</u>	حمل ، حمل	<u>š^{ca}l</u> , <u>yišlil</u>	'to carry'
<u>u</u>	ساف ، ساف	<u>šaaf</u> , <u>yišuuf</u>	'to see'

Conjugation is regular:

نام	<u>anaam</u>	نام	<u>ninaam</u>
نام	<u>tinaam</u>	نامو	<u>tinaamu</u>
نامي	<u>tinaami</u>		
نام	<u>yinaam</u>	نامو	<u>yinaamu</u>
نام	<u>tinaam</u>		

(4) Final weak roots follow an i-a or i-i pattern:

قرأ ، قرأ	<u>qara</u> , <u>yigra</u>	'to read'
ملا ، ملا	<u>mala</u> , <u>yimla</u>	'to fill'
نسى ، نسي	<u>nasa</u> , <u>yinsi</u>	'to forget'
جری ، جری	<u>qara</u> , <u>yigri</u>	'to run'

اقرأ	<u>aqra</u>	اقرأ	<u>niqra</u>
اقرأ	<u>tigra</u>	اقرأ	<u>tigru</u>
اقرأ	<u>tigri</u>		
اقرأ	<u>yigra</u>	اقرأ	<u>yigru</u>
اقرأ	<u>tigra</u>		

Egyptian has no equivalent of the jussive or subjunctive of Written Arabic.

C. The Passive

The passive is usually formed in Egyptian by the use of Form VII verbs, but with -t- in place of the Written Arabic -n-. This colloquial form conjugates like Form VII but expresses the passive of Form I.

Strong	كتب ، كتب	<u>kitib</u> ; <u>itkatab</u>	'to write; be written'
Double	عد ، اعد	<u>9idd</u> ; <u>it9add</u>	'to count; be counted'
Medial	باع ، اباع	<u>baa9</u> ; <u>itbaa9</u>	'to sell; be sold'
Final	لغى ، اغى	<u>laqa</u> ; <u>itlaqa</u>	'to find; be found'

An occasional internal passive is used, as:

وجد	<u>yuugad</u>	'there is'
ولد	<u>yuulid</u>	'to be born'

D. The Imperative

The imperative is identical to the second person imperfect forms, but without the initial t-.

	Imperfect	Imperative
you ^m	تكتب <u>tiktib</u>	اكتب <u>iktib</u>
you ^f	تدخل <u>tudxul</u>	ادخل <u>udxul</u>
you ^{pl}	تروحو <u>tiruuHu</u>	روحو <u>ruuHu</u>

E. Participles and Verbal Nouns (maṣdar)

Both participles and verbal nouns are as in Written Arabic.

20. Conjugating Forms II-X

In all of these conjugations the 'he' form of the imperfect is formed by prefixing a yi- to 'he' form of the perfect (that is, ya- or yu- are not used).

Derived forms (I, you^m, you^f, she, we, you^{pl}, they) follow as in Written Arabic; thus we need deal here only with the perfect and imperfect of each verb in the 'he' form.

A. Form II

The perfect tense remains unchanged and for all but final weak roots, the imperfect is formed by simply adding its prefixes and suffixes (the 'imperfect' elements).

Strong	عرف ، يعرف	<u>9arraf</u> , <u>yi9arraf</u>	'to define'
Doubled	قرر ، يقرر	<u>qarrar</u> , <u>yiqarrar</u>	'to decide'
Medial	دور ، يدور	<u>dawwar</u> , <u>yidawwar</u>	'to search'

The final weak roots end in ى a in the perfect and ى i in the imperfect.

Final	طلى . صلى	<u>ṣalla</u> , <u>yīṣalli</u>	'to pray'
	قص . بقص	<u>qaḍḍa</u> , <u>yīqaḍḍi</u>	'to judge ^{spend time} '

B. Form III

Exactly the same pattern as Form II. The Written Arabic vowel pattern aa-a is replaced by aa-i.

Strong	سافر . سافر	<u>saafir</u> , <u>yisaafir</u>	'to travel'
Medial	حاول . حاول	<u>Haawil</u> , <u>yīHaawil</u>	'to try'
Final	لاقي . لاقى	<u>laaqa</u> , <u>yīlaaqa</u>	'to find'

C. Form IV

Rare in Egyptian. The perfect remains unchanged while the imperfect resembles the colloquial Form I.

اعلن . أعلن	<u>'a9lan</u> , <u>yī9lin</u>	'to announce'
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D. Forms V and VI

These two forms are expressed in Written Arabic by adding -ا ta- but Egyptian instead adds -ا it-. Also the final vowel in all but final weak roots changes from a to i. Then the imperfect is expressed by adding the imperfect elements and changing nothing else, even in the final weak roots.

V-Strong	تكلم . تكلم	<u>itkallim</u> , <u>yitkallim</u>	'to talk'
VI-Medial	تعاون . تعاون	<u>it9aawin</u> , <u>yit9aawin</u>	'to cooperate'
V-Final	تغنى . تغنى	<u>it9ašša</u> , <u>yit9ašša</u>	'to eat dinner'
VI-Final	تساوى . تساوى	<u>itsaawa</u> , <u>yitsaawa</u>	'to be equal'

E. Form VII

The perfect tense remains unchanged. Strong and final weak roots almost always take an i-i-i vowel pattern in the imperfect.

Strong	اكسر . بكسر	<u>inkasar</u> , <u>yinkisir</u>	'to be broken'
Final	اقصى . قصى	<u>inqaḍa</u> , <u>yinqiḍi</u>	'to ^{apla (hme)} be sentenced'

Double and medial weak roots retain the written pattern, with an a or aa in the imperfect.

Double	احب . سب	<u>inHabb</u> , <u>yinHabb</u>	'to be loved'
Medial	انهار . سهار	<u>inhaar</u> , <u>yinhaar</u>	'to collapse'

F. Form VII.I

Exactly the same pattern as in Form VII.

Strong	سرب . سرب	<u>ištarak</u> , <u>yištirik</u>	'to participate'
Double	حبل . حبل	<u>iHtall</u> , <u>yiHtall</u>	'to occupy'
Medial	اعمال . يعمال	<u>iytaal</u> , <u>yiYtaal</u>	'to assassinate'
Final	ابتدا . سدا	<u>ibtada</u> , <u>yibtidi</u>	'to begin'

One exception is

اشعل . يشعل	<u>ištaya</u> , <u>yištaya</u>	'to work'.
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G. Form IX

The perfect remains unchanged. The imperfect elements are added to form the imperfect.

Strong	احمر . حمز	<u>iHmarr</u> , <u>yiHmarr</u>	'to become red'
Final	احلو . حلو	<u>iHlaww</u> , <u>yiHlaww</u>	'to become beautiful'

H. Form X

The perfect remains unchanged except that the final a changes to i in some verbs. Strong roots take the imperfect elements to form the imperfect, without further vowel changes.

Strong <u>i-a-a</u>	استمر , سمر	<u>istasmar</u> , <u>yistasmir</u>
		'to exploit'

Strong <u>i-a-i</u>	استعمل , سعمل	<u>ista9mal</u> , <u>yista9mil</u>
		'to use'

Double and final weak roots are always i-a-a in the perfect and either i-a-a or i-a-i in the imperfect, with the former more common:

Double <u>i-a-a</u>	استخف , سخف	<u>istaxaff</u> , <u>yistaxaff</u>
		'to scorn'

Double <u>i-a-i</u>	استقل , سقل	<u>istaqall</u> , <u>yistaqill</u>
		'to become independent'

Final <u>i-a-a</u>	استنى , سنى	<u>istanna</u> , <u>yistanna</u>
		'to wait'

Final <u>i-a-i</u>	استفى , سفى	<u>istafta</u> , <u>yistafti</u>
		'to seek an opinion'

Medial weak roots change from i-a-a in the perfect to i-a-i in the imperfect.

	استفاد , سفد	<u>istafaad</u> , <u>yistaftiid</u>
		'to profit'

But note:	استراح , سرح	<u>istaraaH</u> , <u>yistariyiH</u>
		'to rest, relax'

21. Quadriliteral Roots

The perfect takes an a-i vowel in the perfect and the imperfect is formed by adding the imperfect elements.

Form I ₄	ترجم ، سرحم	<u>targim, yitargim</u>	'to translate'
Form II ₄	تحلس ، سحلس	<u>taxalbas, yitaxalbas</u>	'to clown'

22. The Conditional

The conditional is expressed by iza, in, or law 'if' and the perfect tense. Egyptian always uses the perfect verb in conditional sentences, even if the meaning is present or future time.

لو رحب ، ان رحب ، اذا رحب law ruht, in ruht, iza ruht
'if I went, had gone; go; were to go'

23. Additional Egyptian Features

A. The Future

The future is expressed by Ha- prefixed to the verb (and not by -sa- or sawfa).

حكلم معه Hatkallim ma9aah 'I will speak with him'
حسوف بكره ان ساء الله Hansuuf bukra in šaa' 'allaah
'We'll see tomorrow, I hope'

B. The Habitual and Continuous Tense

bi- stresses habitual or continuous action in the present and is prefixed to imperfect verbs.

اسا سرب قراره سرب كل يوم 'ana bašrab qizaazit biira kull-i-yom
'I drink a bottle of beer every day'
اسا سرب دا الوقي ana bašrab dilwaqtī
'I'm drinking now.'

~ bi- may be used with nearly any present. It cannot be used with subjunctive clauses that would be introduced by an in Written Arabic.

ارجو انه يحلص الشغل arguu innu yixallaṣ aš-ṣuyl

'I hope he will finish the work.'

لارم (ار) يحلص الشغل laazim (an) yixallaṣ aš-ṣuyl

'He must finish the work.'

C. Irregular Verbs

(1) gih 'to come'

Perfect:	حبا <u>geet</u>	حبا <u>geena</u>
	حبا <u>geet</u>	حسو <u>geetu</u>
	حسي <u>geeti</u>	
	حه <u>gih</u>	حم <u>gum</u>
	حبا <u>gayyt</u>	
Imperfect:	أحي <u>aagi</u>	سحو <u>niigu</u>
	سحي <u>tiigi</u>	سحو <u>tiigu</u>
	تحي <u>tiigi</u>	
	سحي <u>yiigi</u>	سحو <u>yiigu</u>
	سحي <u>tiigi</u>	
Imperative:	تعالى <u>ta9aala</u>	تعالو <u>ta9aalu</u>
	تعالى <u>ta9aali</u>	
Active Participle:	جاي <u>gayy</u>	

Before suffixes, gih becomes gaa-

ما حاش magaas 'he didn't come'

and gum becomes guu-

حولى امبارح guuli imbaariH
'they came to me yesterday'

(2) axad 'to take'

Perfect: حذب xadt حذبا xadna

حذب xadt حذتو xadtu
حذسى xadti

حذ xad حذو xadu
حذب xadit

Imperfect: آحد aaxud نأحدو naxdu

سأحد taaxud سأحدو taxdu
سأحدى taxdi

سأحد yaaxud سأحدو yaxdu
سأحدى taaxud

Imperative: د xud حذو xudu
حدى xudi

Active Participle: واحد waaxud

(3) اكل akal 'to eat' in the imperfect

Imperfect:	أكل <u>aakil</u>	نكلو <u>naklu</u>
	ساكل <u>taakil</u>	نكلو <u>taklu</u>
	كلي <u>takli</u>	
	ساكل <u>yaakil</u>	نكلو <u>yaklu</u>
	تاكل <u>taakil</u>	

(4) اَدّ add 'to give' in the 3rd person singular perfect is adda (rather than add). The imperfect and imperative are also irregular.

Imperfect:	اَدّ <u>addi</u>	نؤدّو <u>nu'addu</u>
	سؤدّى <u>tu'addi</u>	سؤدّو <u>tu'addu</u>
	نؤدّى <u>tu'addi</u>	
	سؤدّى <u>yu'addi</u>	سؤدّو <u>yu'addu</u>
	نؤدّى <u>tu'addi</u>	
Imperative:	اَدّ <u>iddi</u>	اَدّو <u>iddu</u>
	اَدّ <u>iddi</u>	

CHAPTER SIX

PREPOSITIONS AND CONJUNCTIONS24. PrepositionsA. Special Egyptian Prepositions

(1) عشان *9ašaan* or علشان *9alašaan* 'because, on account of, for' (these are used interchangeably with no difference in meaning)

شربنا عشان كنا عطش *širibna 9ašaan kunna 9aṭšanīn*
'We drank because we were thirsty.'

اشتريتها علشانك انت *ištaritha 9alašanik inti*
'I bought it for you.'

(2) فيه *fiih* 'there is'

فيه كل حاجة في مصر *fiih kull-i-haaga fii maṣr*
'There is everything in Cairo.'

(3) اصل *aṣl* 'because' (with pronoun suffix)

نمت اقلي كنت عيان *nimt aṣli kunt-i- ta9baan*
'I slept because I was tired.'

نام امله كان عيان *naam aṣlu kaan ta9baan*
'He slept because he was tired.'

(4) بدل badal 'instead of' (replaces بدلا badalan min in Written Arabic)

ادى ثلاث كيلو بدل اثنين iddini talata kilo badal itneen
'Give me three kilos instead of two.'

If used with a verb, it takes ما ma:

بدلما يروح badal-ma yiruuH 'instead of going'

(5) عند is unchanged from Written Arabic except that it is pronounced 9and (instead of 9ind).

B. Written Arabic Terms Not Used in Egyptian

(1) الى ilaa 'to' is replaced by لي li-.

(2) ^{لكنى} ka- and ^{عشان} likay 'so, as to, in order to' are replaced by ^{عشان} 9ašaan or ^{عشان} 9alašaan.

(3) دون duun 'without' is replaced by من غير min yeer.

(4) لدى lada 'at, by, in front of' is replaced by عند 9and.

(5) لعل la9alla and ^س 9asaa 'maybe, perhaps' are replaced by يمكن yimkin.

25. Conjunctions

A. Special Egyptian Conjunctions

(1) ^{يعنى} yibqa (at the beginning of a phrase) or ^{يعنى} baqa (at the end of a phrase) 'so, now, well then.' This word often has no real meaning but indicates the beginning or end of a thought.

- يبنى ، حعمل انه ؟ yibqa, Hani9mil 'eeh? 'So, what will we do?'
 وبعدى ، ايه بعى ؟ wa-ba9deen, 'eeh baqa? 'And after that, what?'

(2) كما kamaan 'also, another'

اَدسى كما كملو iddiini kamaan kiilu 'Give me another kilo.'

انا محتاج وكما هو محتاج لفلوس ana miHtaag wa-kamaan huwwa
miHtaag li-filuus

'I need and he also needs some money.'

(3) برصو barḍu 'as well'

انا محتاج له برصو ana miHtaag luh barḍu 'I need him as well.'

(4) بس bass 'but'

هو قال كذا بس انا ما صدقوس huwwa qaal kida bass ana maa
ṣaddaqtuūs

'He said so, but I didn't believe him.'

(5) لولا lawla 'if not' is pronounced luula in Egyptian.

B. Written Arabic Terms Not Used in Egyptian

(1) ثم thumma 'then' and بعد ذلك ba9d dhaalika 'after that, then' are both replaced by بعدى ba9deen.

(2) ا 'a and هل hal, the interrogative signs, are not used in Egyptian, replaced rather by raising the voice in a questioning way, as in English.

(3) بل bal 'but rather'

26. Possession

عند 9and, لـ li, and مع ma9a all indicate possession, but with different implications.

<u>عنده</u>	<u>9andu</u>	'he owns'
<u>له</u>	<u>luh</u>	'he is owed'
<u>معه</u>	<u>ma9aah</u>	'he has (with him, on him)

For example:

<u>عندي عشرين ولد</u>	<u>9andi 9ašriin walad</u>	'I have 20 children.'
<u>عنده لي مئة جنيه</u>	<u>9andu liiya miit gineh</u>	'He owes me 100 pounds.'
<u>فيه معك فكة؟</u>	<u>fiih ma9aak fakka?</u>	'Do you have any change on you?'

For other ways of expressing the possessive, see section 8.

CHAPTER SEVEN

ADVERBS

27. Adverbs of Time

This list, and the following ones in this chapter, contains peculiarly colloquial adverbs.

- | | | | |
|------|-------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|
| (1) | دا الومنى | <u>dilwaqti</u> | 'now' |
| (2) | بعدين | <u>ba9deen</u> | 'afterwards' |
| (3) | امبارح | <u>imbaariH</u> | 'yesterday' |
| (4) | اول امبارح | <u>awwal imbaariH</u> | 'day before yesterday' |
| (5) | الهار دا | <u>en-nahaar da</u> | 'today' |
| (6) | بكره | <u>bukra</u> | 'tomorrow' |
| (7) | بعد بكره | <u>ba9d-i-bukra</u> | 'day after tomorrow' |
| (8) | بدرى | <u>badri</u> | 'early' |
| (9) | وحرى . مآخر | <u>waxri, mit'axxar</u> | 'late' |
| (10) | لسه | <u>lissa</u> | 'still; not yet' |
| Ex | هو لسه مآخاس | <u>huwwa lissa magaaš</u> | |
| | 'He still hasn't come.' | | |
| (11) | دايما ، تملى | <u>dayman, tamalli</u> | 'always' |
| (12) | امنى | <u>imta</u> | 'when' |
| (13) | رمان | <u>zamaan+pronoun</u> | 'about to' |
| Ex. | هو زمانه حاي | <u>huwwa zamaanu gayy</u> | 'He is about to come.' |

28. Adverbs of Place

- | | | | |
|-----|-----|---------------|-------------------|
| (1) | فى | <u>feen</u> | 'where' |
| (2) | من | <u>mineen</u> | 'from where' |
| (3) | برا | <u>barra</u> | 'outside' |
| (4) | حوا | <u>guwwa</u> | 'inside' |
| (5) | جنب | <u>gamb</u> | 'next to, beside' |

29. Adverbs of Manner

- (1) ابوہ آہ aywa, aah 'yes'
- (2) نعم، ائدم na9am, efendim 'yes?', 'pardon?'
- (3) امال ummaal 'certainly, indeed; so then'
- Ex. حروح بكرہ ؟ امال HatruuH bukra? ummaal
'Will you go tomorrow? Certainly.'
امال ايه ؟ ummaal eeh? 'So what then?'
- (4) قوی qaw1 'very'
- (5) خالص xaaliş 'very'
- (6) خلاص xalaaş 'enough, finished'
- Ex. خلاص عی xalaaş baqa
'Enough then; I'm finished with it.'
- (7) شويه şwayya + iqaafa 'a little (of)'
- Ex. اكلت سويه لحمه akalt şwayyit laHma
'I ate a little bit of meat.'
- (8) حبة Habba + iqaafa 'a little (of)'
- (9) بئوش bi-şweeş 'slowly; quietly'
- (10) بس bass 'only; enough'
- LX. هی عاوره دی بس hiyya 9awza di bass
'She wants this only.'
بس کدا bass-i-kida 'That's enough.'
- (11) قد ايه qadd-i-'eeh? 'how much, how many?'
- Ex. عی لك قداہ فی مصر ؟ baqa lak qadd-i-'eeh fii maşr?
'How long have you been in Cairo?'
- قداہ بطح ؟ qadd-i-'eeh baṭṭiix?
'How much watermelon?'
- بیته قداہ کبیر beetu qadd-i-'eeh kabiir
'His house is so big!'
- (12) کدا kida 'so, thus'

- (13) كذا kaza '(just) so many'
 Ex. حمل كذا كذا مرة Haṣal kida kaza marra
 'It's happened like this so many times.'
- (14) راي zayy 'as, like'
 Ex. راي كذا zayy-i-kida 'like this'
 راي بعض zayy-i-ba9d
 'it's all the same; it doesn't matter'
- (15) اراي izzayy 'how'
 Ex. ازايك؟ izzayyak? 'How are you?'
- (16) بلاش balaas̃ 'forget it!'
 Ex. يا ريس لاس السرة ya rayyis, balaas̃ aš-šurba
 'Waiter, forget the drink!'
- (17) معلش ma9leeš 'never mind; it doesn't matter;
 excuse me'
- (18) يا ترا ya tara 'I wonder'
 Ex. يا ترا حسي؟ ya tara Hatigi?
 'I wonder, will she come?'
- (19) ميس، ما...س̃ miš, ma...š 'not'
 For examples, see chapter 8.

CHAPTER EIGHT

NEGATIONS

Egyptian has one sign of negation, the two letters miim šiin standing together as the word miš (or muš) or apart, ma as a prefix and -š as a suffix. This negative can negate not only verbs and participles, but also pronouns, prepositions, and adjectives.

30. Negations of Verbs

(1) -- bi- and -- Ha- forms are negated with miš

miš baruuH kull-i-yoom من يروح كل يوم

'I don't go every day.'

miš Hatnaamu al-leela di من ينامو الليلة دي

'You won't sleep tonight.'

(2) All other forms are negated by ma...š.

Perfect, imperfect, and imperative examples follow:

maruHtiš al-'ahraam ما روجش الازهرام

'I haven't been to the pyramids.'

ma'a9rafšida 'I don't know this.' ما أعرفش دا

matxafš abadan ما تحفش

'Don't be afraid at all!'

Also, -- bi- can be negated by ma...š

mabašrabš sagaayir 'I don't smoke.' ما شربش سحائر

Imperatives can also be negated with balaas

matimšiiš, balaas timši ما تمسكش ، بلاش

'Don't go!'

ma without -š negates a perfect verb when it follows 9umr and a pronoun suffix, making for a very emphatic negative:

عمري ما سمعت الحكاه دي 9umrī masimi9t al-Hikaaya dī

'I've never in my life heard this story.'

عمره ما شاف كذا 9umru mašaaf kida

'He's never seen this.'

(3) When ma...š negates a verb with a pronoun suffix, the -š comes after the pronoun suffix:

ما شعتكش masuſtakš 'I didn't see you.'

When the verb ends in two consonants, following the pattern of avoiding more than two consonants together, an -i- is inserted before the -š:

ما سالتش masa'altiš 'You^m didn't ask.'

When the verb or its suffix ends in a vowel, the vowel is lengthened and stressed before the -š. Note that -kum changes to -kuu before the negative -š:

ما سالتيش	<u>masa'altiiš</u>	'You ^f didn't ask.'
ما سألوش	<u>masa'aluúš</u>	'They didn't ask.'
ما سألهاش	<u>masa'aluhaáš</u>	'They didn't ask her.'
ما سالتكيش	<u>masa'altikiiš</u>	'I didn't ask you ^f .'
ما سالتكوش	<u>masa'altukuúš</u>	'I didn't ask you ^{pl} .'

The -š may sometimes follow even prepositions with the direct object:

ما حملهكس magibtuhulakš

'I didn't bring it to you^m.'

31. Negations of Participles

miš negates all participles used as verbs:

من عاوري اي حاجة miš 9aawiz ayi Haaga
 'I don't want anything.'
 مش مسافرين سينا miš misafiriin siina
 'We aren't going to Sinai.'

Nominal sentences are negated by miš (see section 34).

32. Negations of Pronouns

Negating a pronoun expresses emphasis or definiteness. It is done either with miš or ما...ش ma...š:

مش انا، مانيش miš ana, maniiš
 مش انتا، مانتاش miš inta, mantaas
 مش انتي، مانتيش miš inti, mantiiš
 مش هو، ماهواش miš huwwa, mahuwwaas
 مش هي، ماهياش miš hiyya, mahiyyaas
 مش احنا، ما احمانش miš ihna, maHnaas
 مش انو، مانوش miš intu, mantuus
 مش هم، ما همانش miš humma, mahummaas

Note the following:

ماهواش هنا mahuwwaas hina 'He's not here.'

Had 'one, someone' can also be negated:

ما حدش سرت maHaddiš birudd 'No one answers.'

33. Negations of Prepositions

The following prepositions can be negated when followed by pronoun suffixes. Here they are given with the 3.m.sg. suffixes:

(1)	فيه ، مافيس	<u>fiih, mafiiš</u>	'there is not'
Ex.	مافيش فايده	<u>mafiiš fayda</u>	'There is no use.'
(2)	عنده ، ماعندوس	<u>9andu, ma9anduus</u>	'he hasn't'
	له ، مالوس	<u>luh, maluus</u>	'he hasn't owed to him'
	معاه ، مامعاس	<u>ma9aah, mama9aaš</u>	'he doesn't have with him'
(3)	تحت ، ماحتوس	<u>taHtu, mataHtuus</u>	'not below him'
	جانبه ، ماحموس	<u>gambu, magambuus</u>	'not beside him'
	فوقه ، مافوقوس	<u>fooqu, mafooquus</u>	'not above him'
Ex.	ما فوقناش حد	<u>mafoqnaaš Had</u>	
	'No one (lives on the floor) above us'		

34. Negations of Adjectives

miš negates predicate adjectives in nominal sentences.

روحي من بطل	<u>zoogi miš baṭṭaal</u>
'My husband isn't bad.'	
رأيا من مصوط	<u>ṭayyik miš maḡbuuṭ</u>
'Your ^f opinion is wrong.'	

CHAPTER NINE

VOCABULARY

The following list contains words in Egyptian which have slight or no correspondence to their Written Arabic equivalents. Only a few words noted in Wehr's Dictionary of Modern Written Arabic are included. Numbers are omitted; plurals are in parentheses; verbs are in the 3.m.sg. perfect form.

absolutely	حالم	xaaliṣ
afterwards	بعدس	ba9deen
again	تاني	taani
against	صد	qidd
ago	من مده	min mudda
ago (a little while ago)	قبل سويه	qabl-i-šwayya
ago (long ago)	من زمان	min zamaan
alike	راي بعد	zayy-i-ba9d
all right	طيب	ṭayyib
along, straight	على طول	9ala ṭuul
already	من قبل	min qabl
also	برصو، كمان	barqu, kamaan
always	دائما، على	dayman, tamallī
another	واحد تاني، كمان	waaḥid taani, kamaan
any	أي	ayyi
anyhow	على كل حال	9ala kull-i Haal
as well, also	برصو	barqu
as, like	راي	zayy
at, by	عند	9and
bad	وحش	wiḥiṣ
bakhsheesh	تسبي	baxšīiṣ
balcony	شكوة	balkuuna
because	سار، عسان، اصل	9aṣṣaan, 9alaṣṣaan, aṣl-
to become	يقي	baqa
belonging to	ساع، ساعه، سوع	bitaa9, bitaa9it, bituu9
bottle	حمص	ḡamḥ
bit	حبه	Hitta
bit	جرم (احرم)	gezma (gezam)
bottle	قرارة	qizaaza
boy	والد، ولد	waad, walad

bravo	برافو	braafu
to bring	حاب	gaab
but	بس	bass
butler	مفرجي	sufragi
cab, taxi	تكس (- يات)	taks(i) (-yaat)
Cairo	مصر	maşr
card	كرتة (كرونة)	karta (kuruuta)
to carry (away)	شال	saal
certainly	امال	ummaal
to come	جه	gih
come!	تعالى	ta9aala
come on!	يللى	yalla
to confuse	لخبط	laxbaṭ
daily	يوماتي	yomaati
to do a favor	عمل معروف	9amal ma9ruuf
don't do that!	اوعي	iw9a
drinking glass	كباية	kubbaaya
early	بدري	badri
Egypt	مصر	maşr
elevator	اسانسير	asansiir
else	كمان، شاني، غير كدا	kamaan, taani, yeer kida
enough	بيس	bass
enough then!	خلاص	xalaaş
excellent!	عال	9aal
face	وش	wiṣṣ
first	اولاني	awwalaani
for	عشان، علشان	9aṣaan, 9alaṣaan
for free	بلاش	bi-balaas
foreigner (mostly for Westerners)	فواجة (ات)	xawaaga (-aat)
forget it!	بلاش	balaas
from where?	منين	mineen
girl	بت، بنت	bit, bint
to give	أدي	'adda
give!	جيب، هات	giib, haat
glass (material)	فراز	qizaaz
to go	راح	raaH
good	كويس، عال	kwayyis, 9aal
good-bye	سعيدة	sa9iida
gratis	بلاش	bi-balaas
half	نص	nuṣṣ
ham	حمون	jambuun
here	هنا	hina
here is	اهو، اهي، اهم	ahu, ahi, ahum
hotel	لكندا	lukanda
how?	ازاي	izzayy?

how many, how much?	قد اية	<i>qadd-i-'eeh?</i>
husband	جوز	<i>gooz</i>
ill	عان	<i>9ayyaan</i>
indeed	امال	<i>ummaal</i>
inner	حواسي	<i>guwwaani</i>
inside	جوا	<i>guwwa</i>
instead of	بدل	<i>badal</i>
it's all the same!	زاي بعد	<i>zayy-i-ba9d</i>
lady	ست هانم	<i>sitt-i-haanim</i>
lamp	ابازرة	<i>abazhura</i>
last	اخراني	<i>axiraani</i>
late	واخري، متأخر	<i>waxri, mit'axxar</i>
later, then	بعدين	<i>ba9deen</i>
to leave (s.th.)	ساب	<i>saab</i>
like, as	زاي	<i>zayy</i>
like this	كدا	<i>kida</i>
little	قليل	<i>qulayyil</i>
little bit	شوية، حبة	<i>swayya, Habba</i>
to look	بص	<i>baṣṣ</i>
lower	تحتاني	<i>taHtaani</i>
man	راجل (رجالة)	<i>raagil (riggaala)</i>
maybe	يمكن	<i>yimkin</i>
menu	لسته اكل	<i>listit al-akl</i>
Miss	مرمريل	<i>mezmezeel</i>
money	فلوس	<i>filuus</i>
mouth	بق	<i>buqq</i>
Mr. (to a Westerner)	مستر	<i>mistar</i>
Mrs.	ست (- ات)، مدام	<i>sitt (-aat), madaam</i>
narghile	جوزة	<i>gooza</i>
never mind!	معلش	<i>ma9leeṣ</i>
newspaper	جرنال، جرنان (جرانيل، جرانين)	<i>gurnaāl, gurnaān</i> (<i>garaniil, garaniin</i>)
next to	جانب	<i>gamb</i>
nice	كويس	<i>kwayyis</i>
nightly	ليلائي	<i>lelaati</i>
no	لا	<i>la'(a)</i>
nobody, no one	ماحدش، ولا حد، ولا واحد	<i>maHaddiṣ, wala Hadd</i>
noise	دوسة، ربة	<i>wala waHid</i>
nose	مناخير	<i>dawṣa, zeeṭa</i>
not	مش	<i>manaxiir</i>
nothing	ولا حاجة	<i>miṣ</i> <i>wala Haaga</i>

not yet	لسة	<i>lissa</i>
now	دا الوقتى	<i>dilwaqti</i>
occasionally	احيانا	<i>'aHyaanan</i>
okay	طيب ، ماشى	<i>ṭayyib, maaši</i>
only	بس	<i>bass</i>
orange	برتقال ، برتقال	<i>burtuqaal, burtuqaan</i>
outer	براني	<i>barraani</i>
outside	بر	<i>barra</i>
pardon me?	نعم ، افتدم	<i>na9am? efendim?</i>
peach	خوخة	<i>xuuxa</i>
perhaps, I wonder if	يا تارة	<i>ya tara</i>
piece, bit	حبة	<i>Hitta</i>
please	ورحياك	<i>wa-Hayaatak</i>
to push	رق	<i>zaqq</i>
to put (away)	شال	<i>saal</i>
quietly	سويش	<i>bi-šweeš</i>
receipt	فطورة	<i>faṭuura</i>
robe (worn by men)	جلاية	<i>gallabiya</i>
room	اوضة	<i>oḡa</i>
shall, will (future)	راح	<i>raaH</i>
sheet; wrap worn by women	ملاية	<i>milaaya</i>
shoe	جرمة (حزم)	<i>gazma (gizam)</i>
shoemaker	جرمحي	<i>gazmagi</i>
short	قصر	<i>quṣayyir</i>
sick	عبان	<i>9ayyaan</i>
slowly	سويش	<i>bi-šweeš</i>
small	صغير	<i>ṣuṣayyar</i>
to smoke	شرب ، دخن	<i>sarab, daxxan</i>
so? then?	امال	<i>'ummaal?</i>
so, then	بقى ، يبقى	<i>baqa, yibqa</i>
so many	كدا	<i>kaza</i>
sometimes	احيانا	<i>'aHyaanan</i>
so what?	معلش	<i>ma9leeš</i>
still, not yet	لسة	<i>lissa</i>
straight	على طول	<i>9ala ṭuul</i>
table	ترابيزة	<i>tarabeeza</i>
to take	وخذ	<i>waxad</i>
to take off	شال	<i>saal</i>
taxi	تكسى (-يات)	<i>taks(i) (-yaat)</i>
that (subjunctive clause)	ان	<i>in</i>
that (demonstrative pronoun)	دا ، دي	<i>da (m.), di (f.)</i>
that which	اللى	<i>illi</i>
then, later	بعدين	<i>ba9deen</i>
then, so	امال ، يبقى ، يبقى	<i>'ummaal; baqa, yibqa</i>
there	هناك	<i>hinaak</i>

there is	فيه	fiih
these	دول ، دي	dol, di
thing	حاجة	Haaga
this	دا ، دي	da (m.), di (f.)
those	دول ، دي	dol, di
today	المسهر دا	en-nahaar da
tomorrow	بكرة	bukra
upper	فوقانى	foqaani
usually	تملى	tamalli
very	خالص ، قوي	xaaliṣ, qawi
to wait	استنى	istanna
waiter (in a restaurant)	رئيس ، جرسون	rayyis, garsun
to want	عايز ، عاوير	9aayiz, 9aawiz
water	ميه	mayya
we	احنا	iHna
what?	اية؟	'eeh?
when?	امتى؟	imta?
where?	فين؟	feen?
which (relative pronoun)	اللى	illi
who (relative pronoun)	اللى	illi
who?	مين؟	miin?
why?	ليه؟	leeh?
wife	جوزة	goza
woman	ست	sitt
yes	ايوه ، آه	'aywa, aah
yesterday	امبارح	imbaariH
you	انت ، انت ، انتو	'inta (m.), 'inti (f.) 'intu (pl.)